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ESTABLISHED 1867

The Last Obstacle To Clinton's Quest Brown, Flailing and Harsh, Hopes to Trip Front-Runner

By R. W. Apple Jr. WASHINGTON — Former Governor Edmund G. (Jerry) Brown Jr. of California is flailing about, spewing out charges like sparks from a Fourth of July pinwheel, in a last-ditch effort to establish himself as a credible alternative to Governor Bill Clinton of Arkansas.



ANOTHER BOMB FOUND IN BUENOS AIRES — Police bomb-squad members deactivating a timed charge that was designed to scatter leaflets in front of a Buenos Aires television station Tuesday.

Nuclear Leak At Russian Plant Alarms Europe

But Moscow Says Risk Is Limited

By Margaret Shapiro MOSCOW — A nuclear power plant outside St. Petersburg was shut down Tuesday after a serious leak of radiation, but Russian officials said that the incident posed no significant threat to the environment or to the nearby population.

Roh Is Dealt a Setback in Korean Vote

By James Sterngold SEOUL — A new conservative party made a surprisingly strong showing in bitterly contested National Assembly elections here on Tuesday, threatening the majority the governing party of President Roh Tae Woo holds in the national legislature, according to preliminary results.



PEACE PLAN — Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher of Germany, left, sharing a word with Deputy Secretary of State Lawrence S. Eagleburger at the opening Tuesday in Helsinki of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

Kiosk



In Gorbachev's View, He's Not Just History

By Michael Dobbs and Robert G. Kaiser MOSCOW — Almost three months after he was forced out of office, Mikhail S. Gorbachev says that some of his most pessimistic predictions about the disintegration of the world's largest country are being realized.

One Fatality in Amman Hotel Fire

AMMAN, Jordan (Combined Dispatches) — Fire broke out Tuesday night during a Ramadan banquet at the Jordan Intercontinental Hotel, killing a man who had taken an elevator, injuring at least 22 people and stranding guests on balconies for two hours or more.

Table with financial data including Dow Jones (3,260.98), The Dollar in New York (DM 1.6638, Pound 1.7196, Yen 133.55, FF 5.5435), and Business/Finance news.

A Disaster Waiting to Happen in East Bloc

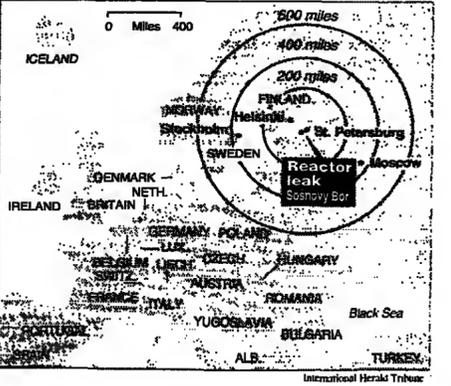
By Tom Redburn PARIS — The accident-prone nuclear power plant near St. Petersburg that leaked radioactive gases on Tuesday is only one of dozens of Soviet-built reactors in Europe that analysts consider to be so dangerous that they should be either shut down or fixed as soon as possible.

Wry End for U.K.'s Punch: 'We're All Fired, Oh Dear'

By Suzanne Cassidy LONDON — Britain's dentists' offices will be the less cheery for the news: Punch, the country's oldest and best-known satirical magazine, is closing after 150 years.

Does Barcelona Really Want Statue of a Sock, With a Hole?

By Alan Riding BARCELONA — Widely acclaimed as Catalonia's greatest living artist, Antoni Tapies was the unchallenged choice to design a sculpture for the central hall of the new National Museum of Catalan Art.



Cathay Pacific Bounces Back Flat 1991 Net Masks Recovery in 2d Half

HONG KONG — Cathay Pacific Airways, Hong Kong's flag carrier, posted Tuesday a fall of just 1.5 percent in 1991 net profit, surprising many analysts with the strength of its recovery from the Gulf War and recession. The airline, which is owned almost 52 percent by the Swire Pacific conglomerate and 12.3 percent by Beijing-based China International Trust & Investment Corp., turned in a net of 2.95 billion Hong Kong dollars (\$381 million), down from 2.99 billion dollars in 1990. Revenue rose 5.6 percent, to 20.93 billion dollars, while operating profit edged up to 3.65 billion dollars, from 3.52 billion.

Chairman David Gledhill said the decline in net mirrored last year's tough operating climate. Despite a pickup in passenger traffic and lower fuel costs in the second half, "the recession continued and price competition increased as airlines struggled to conserve or improve cash flow," he said. Cathay carried 7.4 million passengers last year, 4.4 percent down on 1990's level. The passenger load factor dropped to 73.6 percent from 75.9 percent. Many analysts had forecast a drop in 1991 net of as much as 13 percent, based on projections that took into account the gloomy state of the international airline industry. Mr. Gledhill said he expected improved revenue in 1992 but doubts remained over the health of the world economy as well as cost pressures stemming from

the 12 Boeing 747-400s and 14 Airbus A330-300s. Anne Gardini, senior analyst at Wardley James Capel (Far East) Ltd., said the 1991 results were in line with her expectations given the strong upturn seen in the second half of 1991. She forecast a 19 percent increase in 1992 net profit. But Ms. Gardini disagreed with Mr. Gledhill's prediction that capacity would be matched by passenger demand this year, saying increased capacity from three new aircraft coming on stream would continue to outpace passenger traffic growth this year. The chairman emphasized that keeping a lid on costs would be a priority. Some analysts said Cathay should diversify its passenger traffic base away from Asia. Japanese account for 30 percent, and Taiwanese travelers 10 percent, of the passenger base. "The economy is not extremely buoyant," an aviation analyst said. "Also, Cathay is quite exposed to the Japanese market and Japan's economy has not been doing well." (Reuters, Bloomberg, AFP)

The airline forecasts higher revenue, though some doubts remain.

Hong Kong's persistent double-digit inflation rate. The airline's capacity increase will be much higher than in 1991, and with a return of Japanese traffic and a strong performance by the economies of most Asian countries, load factors will increase," he said. Cathay is expected to continue to expand its fleet, with outstanding commitments to acquire nine Boeing 747-400 aircraft, including two freighters, and 10 Airbus A330-300s. In addition, it has options for a fur-

Japan Opens Door for U.S. Rice Display

TOKYO — Japan will let American rice growers display their produce at a food exhibition here next month, defusing a potential dispute with Washington, Agriculture Minister Masami Tanabu said Tuesday. "Japan will not say 'no' to the U.S. rice display unless the rice is to be sold," Mr. Tanabu was quoted as saying at a press conference. Since Japan virtually bans imports of foreign rice, the statement was seen as a largely symbolic softening of the government's stance. Last year, Mr. Tanabu's predecessor, Motoki Kondo, triggered trade friction with America by insisting that such displays violated Japan's Food Control Law. The government repeatedly asked U.S. rice growers to withdraw their samples, which they finally did on the last day of the five-day exhibition. The United States, currently negotiating with the Japanese Food Agency, says the display at this year's Great American Food Show, to be held April 14-16, is for educational purposes only. Japan has argued that rice self-sufficiency is a matter of national security. U.S. officials argue that Japan should convert its ban on rice imports into tariffs.

Key Matsushita Officer Resigns Over Loans

TOKYO — A vice president of Matsushita Electric Industrial Co. has resigned over bad loans made by a leasing subsidiary to an Osaka restaurant operator and stock speculator, a Matsushita spokesman said Tuesday. Shoji Sakuma, vice president for marketing, resigned to take responsibility for loans made by National Leasing Co., a 100 percent-owned unit, to Nui Onoue. Mr. Sakuma will remain with Matsushita as a corporate adviser. Miss Onoue was arrested in August and later indicted on charges that she used about 350 billion yen (\$2.6 billion) in forged bank deposit receipts to obtain billions of dollars in illegal loans. It is alleged that Miss Onoue used the receipts as collateral to borrow money from such financial institutions as National Leasing. She has since pleaded guilty to defrauding institutions of 269 billion yen. The company also said that the vice president for finance, Masahiko Hirata, would be demoted to director as a result of the incident. It did not spell out the nature of his involvement, if any, however. Chairman Masaharu Matsushita and President Akio Tanii are to take a 50 percent pay cut for three months starting in April. Again the company did not indicate what role either might have played. Matsushita said National Leasing would write off the bad loans and split off its finance division to form N. L. Finance Co. The company did not disclose the sums lent in the alleged fraud. Kyodo news agency said the company would write off 20 billion yen out of a total loan of 50 billion. Separately, a former deputy labor minister was fined and given a suspended two-year prison term for taking bribes from a company in return for influencing labor policy. The Tokyo District Court imposed a 6.81 million yen fine on the former government official, Takashi Kato, 62. He was the fourth person to be convicted in the Recruit Co. influence-peddling scandal. The ruling was the latest in a series of trials involving attempts by Recruit, the information conglomerate, to buy influence by providing lucrative stock deals to scores of influential politicians, bureaucrats and executives. Since the deals were uncovered in 1988-89, prosecutors have charged 12 politicians, public officials and corporate executives with accepting bribes. They are being tried in five separate cases that began in November 1989. (Reuters, AP)

Investor's Asia table with columns for Country, Company Name, and various financial metrics.

Very briefly:

- Jardine Fleming Group Ltd. posted a 13 percent increase in after-tax profit for 1991, to \$84 million, citing good results from investment management, wholesale banking and corporate finance.
• Shiryama Corp., a Japanese property concern, has agreed with the British government to buy London's historic County Hall, which it would turn into a hotel, subject to approval by the next British government.
• Optus Communications Pty., Australia's private telephone company, said its U.S.-made satellite, which was stranded Sunday on a launch pad in China after a rocket failure, should be in orbit by July.
• Nissan Motor Co. has established a sponsored American deposit receipt facility in the United States with Morgan Guaranty Trust Co., each ADR will represent two shares in Nissan and will be quoted on the Nasdaq.
• Sawa Indonesia Bank, a private Indonesia-Japan joint venture, has opened a branch in the East Java capital of Surabaya; the bank is the second foreign joint venture to open a branch there.
• Formosa Plastics Corp., the Taiwan petrochemical giant, plans to borrow \$280 million in syndicated loans from local banks to finance construction of two chemical plants in Texas.
• Australia's Civil Aviation Authority is preparing to negotiate the details of an air-traffic-control contract with Thomson Radar Australia Corp., a unit of Thomson CSF; it is due to be signed in August.
• Marubeni Corp. is negotiating with American Telephone & Telegraph Co. to take about 10 percent of an AT&T affiliate, EOC Inc., which is developing handheld computers, in a deal valued at up to \$8 million.
• Japan is considering lowering its ceiling on cars and other vehicles sold to the European Community, due to slumping exports; last year, the government asked carmakers to freeze exports at 1.25 million units a year. (AFP, Reuters, AP, AFP)

Chairman of Hong Kong Market Watchdog to Step Down

HONG KONG — Robert Owen, who presided over some of the most sweeping reforms in the history of Hong Kong's securities industry, will retire as chairman of the Securities and Futures Commission, the government said Tuesday. He will step down when his contract expires at the end of April, the third anniversary of his tenure and of the commission itself, and will be succeeded by Robert Nottle, deputy chairman and an executive director of the commission. Mr. Owen said he would take a position in the private sector that initially would be based in Britain but could bring him back to Hong Kong. He refused to give details. The chairman's departure has been rumored for several months and will likely not spell any major changes in the colony's regulatory environment. But it does mark the end of an era in which the Hong Kong market made the transition — sometimes kicking and screaming — from being the

personal fiefdom of a few power brokers to a bourse of international stature. "The commission has now managed to restore the international investor's confidence in the market after 1987," Mr. Owen said at a news conference on Tuesday. Mr. Owen, who began his career in the British foreign service and later was chairman and chief executive of Lloyds Merchant Bank, arrived in the colony not long after the October 1987 global stock-market collapse, when Hong Kong was the only major exchange to close its doors. A government-appointed panel subsequently concluded that the exchange was being run as a "private club" by its chairman, Ronald Li, and recommended a series of reforms. Mr. Li was later convicted of soliciting bribes in the form of preferential share allotments. Mr. Owen was brought to Hong Kong as a consultant to the government and was named the chairman of the new Securities and Futures Commission in May 1989. During his tenure, Mr. Owen withstood attacks from big

business, which accused him of overregulating the market, from local politicians, who at one point tried to fund the commission's budget, and from small ethnic Chinese brokers, who said Mr. Owen was trying to drive them out of the securities business. Nevertheless, he instituted most of the panel's reforms and, in the commission's most bruising battle, wrested power away from a group of ethnic Chinese brokers and reconstituted the Hong Kong Stock Exchange, making its ruling council more representative of the financial community. "He did a very good job in the teeth of entrenched interests," said William Phillips, managing director of Barings Securities (HK) Ltd. "I take my hat off to him." Henry Wu, chairman of the Hong Kong Stockbrokers Association, which represents many small Chinese brokers, was not as enthusiastic. "Mr. Owen has probably done work that a lot of us will not be able to appreciate until five years down the road," he said. "Right now it is hard to say whether the results will be good or bad."

Fairfax Comes Back to Market

SYDNEY — Australia's oldest newspaper concern, John Fairfax Group Pty., which is now controlled by Conrad Black, the Canadian media owner, said Tuesday it would re-list on the market in May after an absence of more than four-and-a-half years. Fairfax, launching its prospectus, said it would offer the public 15 million new shares plus 158.25 million shares now held by institutional investors, at 1.20 Australian dollars (91 U.S. cents) each.

Large table of financial data, including fund names, prices, and other market information. Includes sections for 'INTERNATIONAL FUNDS' and 'Other Funds'.

For information on how to list your fund, fax Simon OSBORN on (33-1) 46 37 52 12.

Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

A Force for the Americas

Far-rightists backed by the military have now thwarted an international peace plan for Haiti...

abuses, has proved ineffective and a danger to democracy itself. Meanwhile the possibility of backdoor U.S. intervention through drug interdiction rightly alarms Congress...

Two Cheers for Tatarstan

A third phase of imperial disintegration in the former Soviet Union comes into view. In the first phase, Eastern Europe was allowed by an enlightened Mikhail Gorbachev to go its separate national ways...

about 48 percent of the population; "Russians" constitute 42 percent, and more than half the residents of the capital, Russian President Boris Yeltsin pleaded for abandonment of the referendum and, then, for a no vote on independence...

Clinton and the Seawolf

Bill Clinton, the Democratic front-runner, wants to spend \$3.4 billion to build two Seawolf attack submarines that President George Bush correctly canceled. For that Mr. Clinton has been accused of "pandering" to the voters in Connecticut...

Even as part of America's defense industrial base, the nuclear submarine yard at General Dynamics' Electric Boat Division in Groton, Connecticut, may not be needed. The United States has another shipyard capable of building and repairing nuclear warships...

Other Comment

Japan and Germany Retrench As real estate values decline in Japan, the combined collateral worth of securities placed with Japanese banks is diminishing...

be as dynamic as the previous one. It is to be hoped that it will be structurally sound and eager to be part of the global economy.

Foreign Policy: The Education of Governor Clinton

By Richard Reeves

LOS ANGELES — You will like Bill Clinton's foreign policy — as soon as he has one. Anyway, if you don't like what you hear, he will change it in a paragraph or two.

For better or worse, Clinton is not the only well-educated American who sees foreign affairs through the prism of domestic concerns.

speech at the end of last year, he has not figured that out yet. But between contradictory lines it looks to me as if a President Clinton would probably and radically change U.S. foreign and national security policy...

Mr. Mandelbaum is an old friend of the candidate. (They met in a hallway almost 25 years ago at University College, Oxford.) He points out that his man knows well the new business-hunting computer routes to Japan, Germany and other places where executives and industrialists might be interested in a low-wage, nonunion state like Arkansas...

Given the problems we face at home, we do have to take care of our own people and their needs first," he said that day in the fourth paragraph. "We need to remember the central lesson of the collapse of communism and the Soviet Union. We never defeated them on the field of battle. The Soviet Union collapsed from the inside out...

tween domestic policy and foreign policy to hunt our country and our economy...

So Mr. Clinton chooses both, saying: "Make no mistake: Foreign and domestic policy are inseparable in today's world."

Another gem indicating that news is slow reaching Arkansas: "In an era of unpredictable threats, our intelligence agencies must shift from military bean-counting to a more sophisticated understanding of political, economic and cultural conditions that can spark conflicts..."

Personal Matters: The Media Have Been Nice to Him So Far

By Ellen Ladowaky

WASHINGTON — The only remaining suspense of the 1992 Democratic campaign is whether or not another scandal will strike Bill Clinton. If it does, he is ready. His strategy is to claim that he has been pilloried by press sensationalism...

When reporters did cover the Flowers story, virtually none could resist calling the Star a "steamy newspaper tabloid." Yet that story had attributed quotes, on-the-record in interviews and tapes.

After a day or two of muted coverage, most editors ignored the story. The New York Times relegated it to a tiny box. Washington Post readers had to turn to page A-8 to find out what everyone was talking about.

Reporters persisted in casting doubts on the recordings' authenticity even as Mr. Clinton himself was apologizing to Mario Cuomo for remarks about him on the tape.

Even if what Mr. Clinton did in private was no one's business, there was always a semi-official press consensus that public dishonesty on his part would be politically fatal.

Ms. Flowers' account was largely corroborated by her then roommate, a development ignored by most papers. As Hendrik Herzberg of The New Republic, a Clinton admirer, has admitted, virtually nobody actually believed Mr. Clinton's denial.



'We'd better not. I might go into politics someday.'

coops scrambling to justify it and put it into a general context. That controversy created obvious difficulties for a candidate trying to jettison his party's liberal foreign policy baggage...

The press corps rooting for a candidate is nothing new. But rarely has the object of the favoritism complained so bitterly about his supposed mistreatment.

A Time of Danger, and of Hope, for Romania's Fragile Democracy

By William McPherson

WASHINGTON — "But you don't understand!" a Romanian told me more than a year ago when I had expressed irritation over the heated and interminable discussion he was carrying on with a com-patriot over one theory of conspiracy or another...

At the time, the December 1990 first anniversary of the fall of Nicolae Ceausescu, Romania was passing through a particularly difficult period in which nothing much appeared to happen. But much was threatened, and the ruling powers had reacted in predictably overwrought ways...

The elections were generally conceded to be free and fair — certainly more fair than the elections that gave the Front its overwhelming victory in May 1990.

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not to run in the election; that Petre Roman has made a deal with the former secret police. As always in the Balkan capital, facts are few. The fear, however, is real.

Hold Your Nose at the Steak House

By Jeremy Rifkin

WASHINGTON — In the United States beef is king. More than 6.7 billion hamburgers were sold last year at fast food restaurants alone. The average American consumes the meat of seven 1,100-pound (500-kilogram) steers in a lifetime...

content: the higher the fat "marbling" the better the beef. By favoring fat over lean beef, the Agriculture Department has helped promote greater amounts of saturated fat in the American diet...

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IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1892: Queen in Provence

HYERES — The pure atmosphere, with the pervading scent of the violets and the clear blue sky of the land of Provence, go to make the hill of Costebelle an ideal home.

1917: Fatal Food Riots

ZURICH — According to reliable information received here, 67 women were killed during food riots at Kiel, where shops were raided by infuriated and hungry mobs.

1942: Savage Fighting

MOSCOW — [From our New York edition:] The Germans have hurled 60,000 reserves into a massive but futile effort to wrest the initiative from the Red Army.

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Where... Friedrich... U.S. Acc... By Paul Lewis... UNITED NATIONS... The U.S. stand threatens...

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE KATHARINE GRAHAM, ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER Co-Chairman... JOHN VINOCUR, Executive Editor... RENÉ BONDY, Deputy Publisher...

OPINION

Where Bush Failed, Clinton Can Get It Right

By A. M. Rosenthal

NEW YORK — The way American politics is working out, a governor of Arkansas has the opportunity to take up a task of transcending importance that a president of the United States has left undone.

The job is to tell the people of America and the world exactly what the United States should do and plans to do with the influence it still commands, before it is completely frittered away.

This is Governor Bill Clinton's great chance not only to look presidential but to act presidential. It comes to him because he is the likely Democratic candidate — and because George Bush has failed so badly to carry it out himself.

After more than three years in office, with all horizons open to him because of the fall of communism and the triumph of American arms, these are some of the results of President Bush's foreign policy stewardship:

- 1. The United States sets worried, frightened and confused about the fall of communism, as if it were a kind of global pain in the neck, not a time for joy, helping and leadership.
2. In the Middle East, Mr. Bush has left Saddam Hussein in power, Iraq's nuclear capacity still in existence, millions of Iraqis hunted and starved in the mountains and swamps.
3. Now Mr. Bush is destroying the Israeli-Arab peace talks by demonstrating the one thing that he has managed to make clear about his foreign policy: his determination to cancel Israel's status as an ally or even a

worthy friend of the United States.
4. On China, he vetoes every congressional effort to lift a finger to dissuade Beijing from torturing and imprisoning dissidents. They never had dreamt this terrible thing — that America would turn its back on them.

He allows China to peddle slave-labor goods to the United States and missiles to the dictators. He walks away from the Tibetans — as he has from Kurds, Balts and Haitians.

5. In the breakup of Yugoslavia, the plans and goals of Bush-Baker policy are known, but to God alone. But it is not unfaithful, this record in a man so endowed with experience and power. One thing has been missing in Mr. Bush. He has never really shown that he understands the strength of America's greatest asset: political democracy. It is what most people long for, and so many have died for. It is the one historically reliable barrier to war: Democracies do not attack democracies.

He does not get it. George Bush lost George Bush.

Lost, Mr. Bush protects a Chinese tyranny that gave us the Khmer Rouge. He appeases Middle Eastern dictators that live by war against neighbors or their own people. He seems in mourning for the Communist Soviet Kremlin of the Gorbachev era.

Those who voted for him but are now saddened by him are the people Mr. Clinton — or any other Democrat — will need to win in November.

Mr. Clinton gave a firm hedge on the Gulf War last year and recently gave another on how to deal with Saddam. To win on Election Day, he must soon show himself more candidly and clearly — Paul Tsongas talking Southern.

The governor made a good start in a foreign policy speech at Georgetown University, in Washington. It has its share of platitudes, but it is rich and thoughtful with details about specific strategic and political goals, too many to cover in one column. At its heart seems to be an understanding of democratic realism — the meaning, strength and stabilizing power of political freedom:

"We cannot disregard how other governments treat their own people, whether their domestic institutions are democratic or repressive, whether they help encourage or check illegal conduct beyond their borders... Democracies don't go to war against each other."

The polls may keep telling him that voters do not care about foreign affairs. But Mr. Clinton can best show respect for himself and the voters by reminding us over and over that the safety, jobs and hopes of Americans are so tied to the world that foreign policy is domestic policy.

If he keeps thinking and keeps talking about the value of democratic realism to his country and the peace of the world, he will never lose himself, or Americans who vote for him.

The New York Times

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The New York Times

A Bit of Solace for the Afrikaner

By Peter Honey

WASHINGTON — I know a young Afrikaner in South Africa who grew to hate himself, to hate his Afrikanerism and his whiteness with its stigma of racism, so much that it literally drove him mad.

When he left high school Kooos had wanted to be a dominie, a minister of the Dutch Reformed Church. But the master of the college saw the rage in him and asked him to leave.

He tried to kill himself. The psychiatrist called it schizophrenia, named him down and sent him back into society.

When I last saw Kooos a few years ago he was working for a black-run anti-apartheid newspaper in deep trouble with the government, then under President Pieter Botha, and loving it. The security police were such frequent visitors that, like everybody else on the paper, he knew them by their names, their foibles, the cigarettes they smoked.

It was a cat-and-mouse life that he relished for its focus. But his dark eyes were haunted by a bitterness that I suspect had less to do with his circumstances than with the who and the why of his own existence.

I thought of Kooos last week, as the results of Tuesday's white referendum came in, confirming what should have been a widespread expectation: that with the chips down, two-thirds of white South Africans are prepared to cast their lot with the black majority.

I don't know if Kooos voted, but he was too politically involved to have stayed aloof, especially if it meant pulling the chain on white exclusivity. It would not have quenched the fires within him, but it might have brought him solace to at last be counted among the majority.

It is something that I too now understand, although my circumstances were

quite different from Kooos'. Though part-Afrikaner, I was reared in an English-speaking opposition household, without the passion, the Calvinist gloom and the fears of extinction that define the Afrikaner psyche.

This week, for the first time in my 39 years, I have begun to feel at ease with my provocation. No longer is there that self-conscious twinge when I tell the curious that I was born in South Africa.

Like Kooos, though, and probably like

MEANWHILE

most of the nearly two million who voted for reform, I doubt that we will ever feel quite free of the injustices inflicted on generations of our black compatriots. Nor should we. Nor should the Germans for the Holocaust.

Which is why the referendum was so important. It gave white South Africans the chance — forced them, really — to stand alone briefly, with only a pencil and their consciences, to shove aside their whiteness, their ideological and ethnic differences, and simply be South Africans. That is not easy when all your life you have been defined as a minority — as a minority of a minority in a society locked up in boxes of minorities.

That it took a whites-only vote to do it is sadly ironic. But as President Frederik de Klerk said afterward, there was "an element of justice" in asking the white South Africans who started apartheid to let him negotiate an end to it; to deal away their monopoly on power and their social and economic domination.

It doesn't often happen that in one

generation a nation gets the opportunity to rise above itself," he said. "The white electorate has risen above itself."

It is easy to point out, as several commentators have done, that without threats of renewed sanctions, diplomatic isolation, black uprising, economic disaster and the rest, Mr. de Klerk's mandate would not have been so secure. That is indisputable. He might have won it anyway, but anything less than two-thirds would have been a doubtful mandate.

But really, the means as important as the act? Should Americans, Dutch and Germans pat one another on the back and say, as some now seem to be doing, "Without us they would have been lost?"

To speak as if the struggle against racial domination in the South Africa began a few years ago; to think that this is just about racism, bigotry, the good of boys; is not only to misunderstand the last 150 years of South African history, but to demean the agonies of thousands of South Africans, of all races and creeds, who fought for liberty in successive ages long before "apartheid" existed. Conflict, division and suffering characterized the Afrikaner nation even before it sought to cast itself that.

That almost 876,000 whites were so stubborn, or fearful or deluded, or all of those, as to defy the universal will and vote "no" to integration, is unacceptably sad. And dangerous. For among them are perhaps a few dozen heavily armed desperados who, knowing finally that they have no hope of stopping majority rule by constitutional means, are almost certain to raise the level of violence. One bullet can do a lot of damage.

But all is not lost. The no-group — and I call them that because they are not all Afrikaners — may shrink further if the white-instigated violence escalates. Many, probably a majority, who are uncomfortable with the bloodshed, may join those who believe in negotiating with blacks, out for majority rule, but for secession in a "white fatherland."

The idea of letting the no-group have its own homeland is gaining acceptance, even among leaders of the African National Congress. Here again, the referendum helped by showing a geographic pattern of resistance to reform: The rural northern Transvaal, settled 100 years ago by the most embittered Boer treklers, was the only one of 15 regions that produced a majority "no" vote.

But if you think this handful of fearful whites, consisting of less than 2.5 percent of the greater population, is the only intransigent group in South Africa, wait until the constitutional negotiators get to tinkering with Chief Mangosuthu Buthe's Zululand in Natal, and the Tswanas of Bophuthatswana in the north.

Clearly some sort of federal structure beckons. The alternative would be force. Why should people who crave minority identity be forced to assimilate when they pose no threat to the greater nation?

Americans, more than most, should understand that.

The writer, now of The Baltimore Sun's Washington bureau, is a former Johannesburg correspondent.



LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

For Earth and Children

In a few months, world leaders will gather in Rio de Janeiro for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, one of the most important meetings of our time. It is of utmost importance, for mankind's sake, that this "Earth Summit" succeed.

As Swedish prime minister I had the honor of being an initiator of the World Summit for Children, which took place in New York in 1990. The far-reaching convention to which leaders there committed their countries must be respected.

The Earth Summit, too, aspires to common nations to common rules and values. In the so-called Stockholm Initiative on Common Security and Global Governance of April 1991, several leaders called on all countries to be imaginative in the post-Cold War era and to create new forms of global leadership.

In what should be the real revolution of our time, we must create a democratic, just and humane world, with equal rights for nations, with equal rights for people. In particular that concerns

our children, who are our future. I ask all those in leadership positions in the United Nations and in Brazil, as host to the Earth Summit, to use their power to fight the injustices that lead to the suffering of the children, and to help support an initiative to that effect being placed before the Earth Summit.

INGVAR CARLSSON, Chairman of the Swedish Social Democratic Party, Stockholm.

Japan: Not a Model for All

Regarding "Japan Wants Strings on Aid" (Business/Finance, March 9): Your report states that Tokyo is urging the World Bank and other lending agencies to require developing nations to give their governments a more interventionist role in developing their economies as a condition for receiving loans.

As a second-largest contributor to the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund, Japan is justified in attaching strings or being selective in the bilateral aid it administers directly. But

it must not push the World Bank to adopt lending policies diametrically opposed to those now in force.

Japan's own economic rise has been due less to the government's role in economic policy formulation than to factors including ethnic homogeneity, long workweeks, the commitment of its citizens to consume less than they produce and, above all, relatively free access to Western markets while keeping its own market heavily protected. Japan's experience is of little relevance to developing nations.

India has long used the state to regulate private activity; its economic progress lags behind that of the less interventionist South Korea and Taiwan. Laotian Malaysia's per capita GNP is five times that of the more interventionist Sri Lanka's, though the two countries started at the same level in 1960.

Developing countries should look not to Japan but to the American model, allowing the market the freedom to channel sufficient investment into appropriate sectors. Countries like Mexico, Indonesia, Peru, Russia, Vietnam, Ghana, Tanzania and the East European nations are

engaged in real free-market reforms. Japan should not urge them to change over.

M. VASUDEVAN, Cannes.

The Great Foie Gras Case

Regarding the report "French Diet Redux: Hold the Foie Gras" (March 5) and a letter (March 13) from Dr. Marian Apfelbaum in Paris, "French Mystery Persists":

But there is no mystery. Good diet lies in ancestral eating habits with good wines and olive oil. Drink a glass of wine, eat some olives, put your feet up, relax and watch the blue sky. It won't beat Toyota but it will beat heart disease. *E se non è vero è ben trovato*...

GERALDINE DALLAS, Paris.

The California outdrum guru Adele Davis, who coined the phrase "You are what you eat," died merely 70 in 1974. I now fear for Dr. Marion Nestle, the New York outdrumist cited in your report as critical of French eating habits. As for me, I will continue to have my

foie gras fix and perhaps will live to a ripe old age. My father just died at 97. I guess he had too much goose liver.

CARL-HORST BRUNE, Edingen, Germany.

As a longtime cholesterol sufferer, I thought I had my problem sorted out, eschewing (although not always very scrupulously) a variety of delicious foods including foie gras. Now I read that, according to the specialist of the day, foie gras and goose fat can be either good or bad for you. In my refrigerator I have stocks of foie gras. May I eat it? Can you tell me?

PETER G. McANDREW, Paris.

Editor's note: Readers with misgivings about their holdings of quality foie gras may send this to the editor for disposal.

It is fun to speculate about differences between French and American dietary habits, but there can be confusion in the statistics. Death rates from cardiovascular diseases in general, including heart attacks and stroke, are

lowest in Japan, France and Switzerland. When it comes to the most lethal category, deaths from coronary heart disease alone, the United States and Australia have the lowest rates among males aged 35 to 74.

Since 1969, the coronary heart disease death rates of Americans and Australians have fallen by more than half, according to the World Health Organization. The comparable death rates declined in France during the period, but by only 16 percent. So, Monsieur, hold the cheese, and go easy on the red wine.

JAMES MAGEE, Editor, Heart at Risk, Geneva.

Is it really beyond the powers of medical science to clear this matter up? We are told that the French consume more foie gras than they ought to. (More wine and shellfish and butter, too, one supposes.) We are further informed, as I understand it, that the French are fatter than the Americans. There's something fishy in Denmark.

OLD CHICAGO GENTLEMAN.

GENERAL NEWS

Friedrich von Hayek, Free-Market Economist, Is Dead at 92

By Sylvia Nasar, New York Times Service

Friedrich von Hayek, an economist and philosopher who championed free-market economics, died Monday in Freiburg, Germany. He was 92 years old.

His most famous work was "The Road to Serfdom" (1944), which predicted that collectivism would fail and warned Europe and the United States of the dangers of socialism and big government.

"It provided a rallying cry for free-market intellectuals during what was for them the dark days of the 1940s," said Edward Crane, president of the Cato Institute, a conservative policy group in the United States. "He proved to be very prescient."

Mr. Hayek was awarded the Nobel Memorial Prize in Economic Science in 1974 for his work in the 1920s and 1930s on money, prices and business cycles.

A British citizen of Austrian birth who taught at the University of Chicago during the 1950s, Mr. Hayek had lived in Freiburg for nearly three decades.

Stephen Kresge, who is editing his collected works — 18 books, 15 pamphlets and 142 articles — said, "It was one of those ironies that he was widely read in Eastern Europe at a time when he wasn't being read in the West."

Mr. Hayek influenced virtually every prominent free-market economist, from Milton Friedman to George Stigler, as well as providing intellectual fodder for some of the

Reagan administration's young turks, including Martin Anderson, Mr. Reagan's first domestic-policy adviser, and Paul Craig Roberts, assistant secretary of the Treasury for economic policy.

An ardent opponent of most government intervention in the economy, he was all but ignored by other economists for 30 years after World War II, although he was respected for early contributions to monetary theory.

Harry M. Orlinsky, Biblical Scholar, New York Times Service

Harry M. Orlinsky, 84, the Effie Wise Ochs Professor of Biblical Literature at Hebrew Union College-Jewish Institute of Religion,

died of cancer Saturday in Owings Mills, Maryland.

Mr. Orlinsky was a member of a committee that produced the 1952 Revised Standard Version of the Bible, the official Bible of Protestants in America. Mr. Orlinsky was the only Jewish scholar to be invited into the group.

He was asked again to join a translation committee that served as co-authors of the New Revised Standard Version of the Bible, which major Protestant churches introduced in 1990.

Again, Mr. Orlinsky was the only Jewish member of a group made up of the Protestant and Orthodox denominations represented in the National Council of Churches, as well as Roman Catholics.



Mr. von Hayek warned of the dangers of big government.

AMERICAN TOPICS

Enlarging Pentagon As Military Shrinks

Although the U.S. military is scheduled to shrink by at least 25 percent by 1995, the U.S. Defense Department says it wants to refurbish and expand its 50-year-old headquarters at a cost of \$1 billion. The New York Times reports. The 6.5-million-square-foot (585,000-square-meter) Pentagon would get a 500,000-square-foot annex on an adjoining parking lot. The project is drawing opposition on Capitol Hill.

Representative John P. Murtha, Democrat of Pennsylvania, who heads the House Appropriations subcommittee that oversees military spending, said, "Building more space when we're reducing people doesn't make any damn sense."

Spokesmen point out that the Defense Department owns only about two-thirds of the 22.4 million square feet of office space it uses in the Washington area, including the Pentagon itself, and leases the remainder. It costs twice as much to rent than to own, they say, and so a bigger headquarters makes sense.

Since the two-story annex would be partly underground and landscaped, the Pentagon would still be pentagon-shaped.

Short Takes Starting in October, graduate school applicants who take the Graduate Record Examination will have the choice of doing it by pencil or on a computer. The computerized method is being developed for other standardized tests as well, including the Scholastic Aptitude Test for undergraduate admissions, taken by about a million high

AMERICAN TOPICS

Enlarging Pentagon As Military Shrinks

About 40 million Americans do crossword puzzles, the Los Angeles Times reports, but "many of the puzzles printed each day are out of touch with new, younger puzzle solvers." Stanley Newman, puzzle editor for Long Island's Newsday, said, "Virtually no one under the age of 50 is doing crosswords." This trend could be reversed, he suggests, if puzzles become more current, clever and humorous. For him, a "bet middle" is a bookie. Words that are encountered nowhere except in crossword puzzles, like air, ara, ore and red, should be retired, he says, and "there should be almost no words that wouldn't be used in conversation."

The latest attempt to establish a U.S. national repertory theater is Tony Randall's National Actors Theater in Manhattan. "Some theater companies take years to develop and refine a distinctive style, but the National Actors Theater has accomplished this feat in a single season," writes Frank Rich of The New York Times. "The director, whoever he may be, assumes that the classic play at his disposal is near death, or at least though so by the audience, and must be resuscitated by being pounded out by the actors, with wailing arms and often at top volume. If the actors stand in place while declaiming you're at a drama. If they are jumping up and down, it's comedy tonight."

People see films at home these days on their video-cassette recorders, Tony Kornheiser writes in The Washington Post. Some children have never seen the inside of a movie house. "I took my kids to see 'Hook' at a theater," he recalls, "and my 5-year-old asked, 'Where'd they get such a big TV?'"

Arthur Higbee

U.S. Accused of Endangering Environment Talks

By Paul Lewis, New York Times Service

UNITED NATIONS, New York — Rich and poor countries attending a five-week conference here said the United States was endangering prospects for the international environmental meeting planned for Rio de Janeiro in June.

These countries said that by refusing to promise more environmental aid to the Third World or to set limits on emissions of gases that contribute to global warming, the United States threatens to sabotage the two most important agreements to be taken up at the Rio meeting.

The purpose of the Rio talks, which are expected to draw thousands of participants from more than 170 countries, is to plan for a world economy that can continue to grow without irreversible ecological damage.

The U.S. stand threatens Agenda 21, an ambitious, international environmental cleanup plan for the next century, because of Third World requests for additional aid and new environmental technologies from industrialized northern countries.

The 12 European Community countries as well as Canada and Scandinavia, are all ready to provide additional aid, but have not committed themselves to specific amounts.

The U.S. reluctance to commit to capping its emissions of "greenhouse" gases at 1990 levels by the year 2000 imperils agreement on the planned new international convention on stabilizing the global climate, which is supposed to be the centerpiece of the Rio agreement.

In an effort to save the separate negotiations on the climate treaty, the United States and about 100 countries have been invited to a meeting in Paris on April 15 in an attempt to resolve the standoff before the final round of negotiations opens in New York on April 30, Portugal, the current president of the European Community, announced Monday.

"It would be a pity if the convention had to be postponed until after Rio," Portugal's representative to the United Nations, Joao Pereira Bastos, said, adding that Europe

would find a U.S.-style convention that did not require detailed commitments unacceptable. In a clear reference to the United States, Mr. Bastos said it would be "a futile exercise" for Europe to press ahead with its own climate stabilization plan unless "other regions" joined in.

Partly because of these disagreements, the conference of more than 170 countries meeting to prepare the agenda for the Rio meeting has entered its fourth week with little progress to report.

But progress is also being

slowed, delegates said, by the breadth and complexity of the agenda because it identifies poverty and its effects as a fundamental environmental threat and says the global environment will only be safe when it has been abolished.

As a result, the conference is bogged down in quarrels over economic and social issues that at first sight seem far removed from the environment, including debt relief, slum clearance, the Uruguay Round of trade talks, and subsidies for northern farmers that block the agricultural exports of poor coun-

tries. Discussing these issues complicates the negotiating process by taking up time and reopening old quarrels between the North and the South.

"With 60 per cent of our time gone, we've only negotiated 5 to 10 percent of the output," Canada's chief delegate, John Bell, who is chairman of the group dealing with financial questions, said last week. "Increased funding for the developing world is absolutely central. It's frustrating we haven't even started negotiations."

Asked about America's reluctance to provide aid, Pakistan's UN representative, Jamshed K. A. Marker, current president of the Group of 77, as the developing countries call themselves, said that he did not wish to single out the policies of any individual countries for public criticism. But he made clear that the developing world remained unhappy with Washington's stance, saying: "Without financial commitments, it is difficult to know how this will all end. That's the biggest stumbling block for the developing world."

Chile's delegate, Vincent Sanchez, said: "This conference could fail. We've agreed on absolutely nothing of real significance so far."

Agenda 21, the 800-page global environmental action plan, lays down new goals and standards in virtually every field.

To carry out their part of this agenda, developing countries say they would require \$70 billion in additional aid each year over the \$55 billion they currently receive from northern industrialized countries.

EC Orders a Cut of Sulfur in Fuels

By Marlene Simons, New York Times Service

PARIS — Environmental ministers of the European Community have ordered a sharp cutback in the sulfur content of all diesel and heating oil within two and a half years.

The decision will make the fuel used to heat homes and drive the trucks and buses that crowd European roads cleaner but more expensive.

Sulfur dioxide from coal and oil burning has covered cities with soot, corroded metal and stone, affected people's lungs, and, in acid rain, has damaged nearly 75 percent of Europe's forests.

European officials said the need for cleaner diesel fuel has gained all the more urgency because new studies predicted a trade boom in the coming single European market, which could increase truck traffic and the resulting pollution by as much as 30 percent.

Under the restrictions issued in Brussels on Monday, sulfur content in oil by October 1994 must be down to 0.2 percent, almost half the level in fuel used now in several countries. By 1996, sulfur must be cut even more, and drop down to 0.02 percent. In the United States, the Clean Air

Act requires that sulfur content in fuel be no more than 0.5 percent by October 1993.

The tighter standards will force many European refineries to make large new investments in equipment almost immediately. They will prove particularly costly in the short term to companies in southern Europe, which, in contrast to those in Belgium, Denmark, Germany, Luxembourg, and the Netherlands still produce highly polluting fuel oil. Sulfur cuts will also apply to fuel used by vessels.

Once the limits are in effect, Community officials said, they will reduce sulfur emissions by 1 million tons a year.

But the restrictions will not affect about 13 million tons of sulfur a year that are produced by power plants and industrial boilers using oil and coal. This accounts for 13 percent of the world output of sulfur oxides. The United States accounts for close to 21 percent.

The rules still need approval by the European Parliament, which has criticized them as too lenient and wants to move the changes up by another year, to 1993. Some scientists want immediate drastic cuts in all forms of oil and coal burning.

MEDIA MARKETS

A Plan to Change Editors Jolts an Asian Institution

By Laurence Zuckerman

HONG KONG — For years the Far Eastern Economic Review has been known as the pre-eminent publication of Asian politics and business.

But in more recent times, the weekly's sometimes opaque writing and permanently furrowed editorial brow have earned it a reputation outside its loyal core of readers for being more respected than actually read.

'The fear is that the Review will lose its identity as an iconoclastic publication.'

The naming of a new editor late last week will test whether its owner, Dow Jones & Co. of the United States, can turn around the magazine's fortunes without losing its unique franchise and its seasoned editorial staff.

The change has already stirred controversy. Although Dow Jones executives pointed the move as a routine rotation, sources at the magazine have made clear that the editor, Philip Bowring, was forced out.

His successor, who will take over May 1, is L. Gordon Crovitz, a member of the editorial board of The Wall Street Journal, Dow Jones's U.S. flagship newspaper, and its legal columnist.

Mr. Crovitz, a 33-year-old American, is a former Rhodes Scholar at Oxford and has a law degree from Yale University and a string of journalism awards for commentary.

Many on the magazine's staff, which has coveted its independence from the corporate parent in New York, expressed consternation at the choice of an editorialist to lead the magazine and voiced concern that Mr. Crovitz, who is known for his trenchant, conservative editorials at the Journal, might violate the magazine's tradition of eschewing ideology.

Mr. Crovitz was traveling Tuesday and unavailable for comment, his office in New York said.

'The fear here is that the Review will lose its identity as an iconoclastic publication,' said a staff member who, like others, asked not to be identified.

In an address to the staff last week at his appointment, Mr. Crovitz made light of his lack of expertise in Asia and attempted to reassure the staff that wholesale changes were not in the offing.

'We are going to make changes in the Review,' Mr. Crovitz told the staff. 'Not all the changes will come easily. Inevitably, not everyone will agree with all the changes. But in the end we will have a better magazine.'

Change apparently would be welcomed by the advertising community. 'It's a bit of a dinosaur,' said Gary Brown, executive media director at Leo Burnett in Hong Kong. 'It is not very user-'

See REVIEW, Page 9

Stances Harden in German Pay Dispute

By Richard E. Smith

FRANKFURT — Germany's public-sector union told its 4 million members Tuesday to prepare for a possible strike as positions hardened in spite of growing calls for moderation by a worried government.

The union's move coincided with the release of the most recent assessment of the economy by Economics Minister Jürgen Möllemann, who said that labor could well decide whether the ailing economy rebounded this year or continued to stagnate.

Union leadership in Stuttgart, unimpressed by recent warnings from Chancellor Helmut Kohl to temper their demands, raised the stakes on Tuesday with its strongest statement to date by telling members to "arm themselves for all possible contingencies in the near future."

On Monday, the talks had broken down, with employers offering wage increases of 3.5 percent and the union demanding 9.5 percent. The union could call for a strike ballot in six weeks after a mandatory cooling-off period.

Strikes by public-sector workers would affect public transport and many medical services.

Wage talks by metalworkers and bank personnel also failed to produce any breakthroughs on Tuesday.

In his monthly report on the economy, Mr. Möllemann singled out unions as a key to any economic turnaround. He said that the talks could determine whether "the forces of growth again gain the upper hand in the course of this year."

Meanwhile, the Bundesbank announced that a key money-supply barometer grew at a

worrisome rate of 8.5 percent in February, far above the bank's desired ceiling of 5.5 percent. The rate, only slightly lower than the January rate of 9 percent, signaled strong underlying inflationary pressures.

The combination of a sputtering economy and uncharacteristically high inflation has left Germany struggling with a form of stagflation, while the costs of reunification look set to cause unusual strains for some time.

The resulting tensions have paved the way for rising criticism of the ruling coalition's economic program from the opposition Social Democrats.

On Tuesday, Oskar Lafontaine, former candidate for the chancellorship, accused Mr. Kohl of "deceiving voters" with promises that it would not raise taxes or cut social services in spite of the rising bill for reunification.

Chrysler's Prospects Bode Well for Eaton

By Doron P. Levin

DETROIT — If Robert J. Eaton had joined Chrysler Corp. just a year ago, he would have been signing up to rescue a sinking ship. But in just the last two months Chrysler's prospects suddenly seem brighter.

With \$861 million of new equity raised in February, a slew of new models about to roll into showrooms and layers of corporate fat sliced away, America's No. 3 automaker appears poised for yet another of its comebacks.

In other words, the task of Mr. Eaton, formerly the head of General Motors' European operations, is to keep several good things going at Chrysler.

By the time he becomes chairman and chief executive on Jan. 1, he must swiftly head off any political infighting, assemble his own team from Chrysler's cadres and reassure bankers and credit-rating agencies that the carmaker is truly on the mend.

Failing any of these tasks could be fatal, for Chrysler finally has some momentum after four years of declining profit, and a loss last year, as well as a bitter and divisive two-year power struggle as the company tried to find a successor to Lee A. Iacocca.

That struggle could reignite at any moment if Mr. Eaton is unable to assert his leadership and reconcile factions.

"Chrysler managers have been working extremely well together for the past two years, like a championship basketball team," said Ronald A. Glantz, automotive analyst for Dean Witter Reynolds in San Francisco. "I worry how a new star player will affect the chemistry."

Most important, Mr. Eaton must learn to manage the fragile chemistry among himself, Mr. Iacocca and Robert A. Lutz, Chrysler's president and the man passed over for Mr. Iacocca's job, who says he plans to stay at the company.

David E. Davis, editor of Automotive magazine, said: "I think Lutz and Eaton can make it work.

But it remains to be seen if Iacocca will let them."

He added: "A real determined effort has to be made to stamp out all the backbiting. There's still blood in the water where Lutz is concerned."

Although Mr. Eaton was a highly regarded engineering executive at GM, he had relatively little experience as an operating executive deeply involved in making and selling cars day-to-day. Nor does he have deep experience in sales, marketing or finance.

Analysts point out that GM's success in Europe was well under way by the time Mr. Eaton arrived,

thanks to John F. Smith Jr., GM's executive vice president in charge of international operations.

Under GM's European management system, Mr. Eaton worked for four years with a small staff in Zurich on strategy, separated from the operating decisions made at GM's Adam Opel headquarters in Germany and the Vauxhall Motors unit in Britain.

Initially, until Mr. Iacocca departs, he and Mr. Lutz will both have a hand in the sales and marketing of Chrysler's newest models. The Jeep Grand Cherokee, a full-

See CHRYSLER, Page 8

Sales of U.S.-Made Cars Plunge

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

DETROIT — The U.S. auto industry's recovery took a detour in mid-March as sales of North American made cars and trucks fell 2.7 percent, major automakers reported Tuesday.

The three U.S. and seven Japanese carmakers and depressed market sentiment. Page 8.

Car-sales data hit stock prices of the Big 3 automakers and depressed market sentiment. Page 8.

Car sales tumbled 6.9 percent, though light-truck sales rose 4.7 percent. Auto dealers and

analysts said the overall decline — to an annual rate of about 5.8 million vehicles — underscored the fragile state of the industry's recovery.

General Motors Corp. said car sales slipped 6.1 percent to 77,954 and light truck sales skidded 12.6 percent to 38,305 in the period. Ford Motor Co. said car sales fell 5.4 percent to 46,573 units while light truck sales rose 1.6 percent to 38,389.

Chrysler Corp. sold an estimated 41,200 cars and light trucks in the period, down 0.5 percent from last year, according to Ward's Automotive Reports. Chrysler only reports monthly sales figures.

In contrast, Toyota Motor Corp. said sales of North American built cars and trucks jumped 51.3 percent, to 11,399. (Reuters, Bloomberg)

Berlusconi Drops Plan To Bail Out La Cinq

Reuters

PARIS — The Italian businessman Silvio Berlusconi abandoned Tuesday a rescue bid for La Cinq, the troubled French television station, accusing French authorities of sabotaging his efforts.

Mr. Berlusconi's withdrawal means the station, launched in 1985 as France's first experiment in private television, is likely to face liquidation, said a staff representative, Frederic Dezert.

He said the court-appointed administrator, Hubert Lafont, told a staff meeting on Tuesday that the station had funds to run only until April 3.

The French media concern Hachette SA, the channel's operator, which holds 25 percent, has refused to cover its losses. Mr. Berlusconi estimated La Cinq's liabilities at 3.6 billion francs (\$638 million).

Mr. Berlusconi, whose Reteitalia SpA also has a 25 percent stake in La Cinq, blamed his pullout in a letter to Mr. Lafont on "the particularly unfriendly attitude of the Treasury and the banks."

He said he had encountered "obstacles which made clear that pressure had been brought to bear" to prevent him from putting together a rescue package.

In February, shareholders approved in principle a two-stage, 1.5 billion-franc capital increase proposed by Mr. Berlusconi, who was the co-founder of La Cinq and controls Italy's largest private television networks. But he subsequently could not find enough allies to finance the capital operation.

The La Cinq staff, which has mounted a public campaign to save

the station, said the French government had put pressure on French, German and Italian banks not to join the rescue.

The conservative opposition politician Alain Madelin demanded that the government explain why "an essential element in the French audiovisual landscape" was being suppressed.

In a statement, he denounced what he called "government maneuvers and pressure exerted at all levels to bring about Silvio Berlusconi's withdrawal."

The Paris Trade Court is to make a decision on the future of the insolvent network on April 3.

France is poised for a sound, if unimpressive, economic recovery, independent economists said Tuesday after news that the nation had posted its third trade surplus in five months and that consumer spending had risen.

"Exports have held up well," said Bernard Godegnon, an economist at Nomura Research Institute. "So have imports. And consumer spending on manufactured goods has been strong for two months."

Seasonally adjusted data from the national statistics office showed that French imports totaled 103.4 billion francs in February, up 3.2 percent on the month though slightly below the last 12 months' average. Exports also rose, resulting in a 407 million franc trade surplus.

Other data showed that French consumers have been spending more on manufactured goods, especially items like televisions, video recorders and cars.

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CURRENCY RATES

Table with columns for City, Currency, and Rate. Includes Amsterdam, Brussels, Frankfurt, London, Madrid, New York, Paris, Tokyo, Zurich, and 1 SDR.

Other Dollar Values

Table with columns for Currency, Par \$, and Rate. Includes Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, France, Germany, Hong Kong, India, Italy, Japan, Korea, Malaysia, Mexico, New Zealand, Norway, Singapore, South Africa, Sweden, Switzerland, Taiwan, Thailand, Turkey, United Kingdom, and USA.

Forward Rates

Table with columns for Currency, Par \$, and Rate. Includes Deutsche mark, Swiss franc, and Japanese yen.

INTEREST RATES

Table with columns for Term, Rate, and Currency. Includes Eurocurrency deposits for 1 month, 3 months, 6 months, and 1 year.

Key Money Rates

Table with columns for Term, Rate, and Currency. Includes US Treasury bills, US Treasury notes, US Treasury bonds, and US Treasury CDs.

Asian Dollar Deposits

Table with columns for Term, Rate, and Currency. Includes 1 month, 3 months, 6 months, and 1 year.

U.S. Money Market Funds

Table with columns for Fund Name, Rate, and Currency. Includes Merrill Lynch Ready Assets and Telestar.

GOLD

Table with columns for Location, Price, and Currency. Includes Hong Kong, Luxembourg, Paris, Zurich, London, and New York.

MARKET DIARY

Weak Auto Sales Depress Stocks

NEW YORK — Reports of sagging auto sales helped send stock prices lower Tuesday on the New York Stock Exchange in an otherwise uneventful session. The Dow Jones industrial average, which slipped 4.25 points...

N.Y. Stocks Monday, fell 11.18 to 3,260.96. Volume was about 192 million shares, up from 157 million. The major automakers reported car sales for the March 11-20 period that were generally below analysts' expectations and significantly below levels during the same period last year.

Dollar Little Changed As Market Turns Calm

NEW YORK — The dollar finished mixed Tuesday in slow trading as the market awaited fresh direction from economic data. "This week is starting out extraordinarily dull," said John Lyman of the Bank of Tokyo.

Foreign Exchange U.S. economic news due Wednesday, notably durable-goods orders for February, "could shake things up a little."

The dollar ended at 1.6638 Deutsche marks, down slightly from 1.6667 on Monday. But it edged up to 133.550 yen, from 133.425. The market was still waiting for an expected discount-rate cut in Japan.

The dollar started firmly, thanks to a drop in Tokyo stocks, warnings from Mikhail S. Gorbachev about disintegration in the Commonwealth of Independent States and fears over a radioactive leak at a Russian nuclear power station.

The dollar ended at 1.5145 Swiss francs, after 1.5140, and at 5.6550, after 5.6475. The pound dipped to 1.7185 from 1.7205.



NYSE Most Active

Table listing NYSE Most Active stocks with columns for Volume, High, Low, Last, and Change. Includes AT&T, IBM, and other major stocks.

AMEX Most Active

Table listing AMEX Most Active stocks with columns for Volume, High, Low, Last, and Change. Includes various financial and technology stocks.

NYSE Diary

Table listing NYSE Diary with columns for Advancing, Declining, Total Issues, and New Issues.

AMEX Diary

Table listing AMEX Diary with columns for Advancing, Declining, Total Issues, and New Issues.

NASDAQ Diary

Table listing NASDAQ Diary with columns for Advancing, Declining, Total Issues, and New Issues.

Dow Jones Averages

Table showing Dow Jones Averages for various indices including Industrial, Composite, and Utility.

Standard & Poor's Index

Table showing Standard & Poor's Index for various sectors like Industrials, Chemicals, and Utilities.

NYSE Indexes

Table showing NYSE Indexes for Composite, Industrials, and Utilities.

NASDAQ Indexes

Table showing NASDAQ Indexes for Composite, Industrials, and Utilities.

AMEX Stock Index

Table showing AMEX Stock Index for High, Low, and Close.

Dow Jones Bond Averages

Table showing Dow Jones Bond Averages for 30 Bonds, 10 Utilities, and 10 Industrials.

Market Sales

Table showing Market Sales for NYSE 4 p.m. volume, NYSE 4 p.m. volume, and NYSE volume down.

N.Y.S.E. Odd-Lot Trading

Table showing N.Y.S.E. Odd-Lot Trading for Buy and Sell orders.

To Our Readers

London International Financial Futures Exchange prices and SP100 index options were not available Tuesday due to problems at the source. We regret the inconvenience.

EUROPEAN FUTURES

Table showing EUROPEAN FUTURES for Food and Industrial categories.

Spot Commodities

Table showing Spot Commodities for various metals and energy products.

Dividends

Table showing Dividends for various companies.

Metals

Table showing Metals prices for Aluminum, Copper, and Zinc.

Grains

Table showing Grains prices for Wheat, Corn, and Soybeans.

Livestock

Table showing Livestock prices for Hogs and Cattle.

Financial

Table showing Financial prices for US T-Bills and Treasury Bonds.

Food

Table showing Food prices for Coffee and Cocoa.

Zurich

Table showing Zurich market prices for various commodities.

Stock Indexes

Table showing Stock Indexes for SP 500, NYSE, and NASDAQ.

Commodity Indexes

Table showing Commodity Indexes for various raw materials.

Market Guide

Table showing Market Guide for various international markets.

O&Y Names Ex-Banker President

NEW YORK (Combined Dispatches)—Olympia & York Development Co. on Tuesday named a former banker as president and chief executive officer to lead its debt restructuring, while Canadian officials began to stitch together a rescue plan to help the commercial property company sell some of its holdings.

Chicago Casino Complex Is Proposed

CHICAGO (UPI)—Three of the biggest names in the gambling industry proposed Tuesday a \$2 billion casino complex in downtown Chicago, promising billions of dollars in economic benefits.

Orion Network Public Offering

WASHINGTON (Reuters)—Orion Network Systems Inc., a communications company that leads a multinational consortium formed in January, filed Tuesday with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission for the initial public offering of up to 3 million common shares.

Carloco Announces Fresh Financing

LOS ANGELES (Reuters)—Carloco Pictures Inc. announced Tuesday a restructuring under which it will get up to \$73.8 million in new financing.

Microsoft to Acquire Fox Software

SEATTLE (Reuters)—Microsoft Corp. plans to buy Fox Software Inc., a maker of data-base software for personal computers, in a stock swap worth about \$175 million, the companies announced Tuesday.

IBM Unveils 2 Notebook Computers

WHITE PLAINS, N.Y. (Combined Dispatches)—International Business Machines Corp. on Tuesday introduced two new notebook computers. Both models, part of IBM's PS-2 line, are powered by Intel Corp.'s 386SX microprocessor and have color monitors.

CHRYSLER: No. 3 Carmaker's Prospects Bode Well for New Chairman

(Continued from first finance page) size, four-wheel-drive, four-door wagon, which is scheduled to be introduced in April in New York, promises to provide stiff competition for the popular Ford Explorer utility vehicle. Reviewers have praised its handling, refinement and carlike feel.

WORLD STOCK MARKETS

Large table showing World Stock Markets with columns for Country, Stock Index, High, Low, Last, and Change. Includes markets from Amsterdam to Toronto.

U.S. FUTURES

Large table showing U.S. Futures with columns for Season, Section, High, Low, Last, and Change. Includes futures for Grains, Metals, Lumber, and Financial.

Vertical sidebar on the right side of the page containing various advertisements and notices, including 'Lackin', 'REVIEW', 'TO OUR READERS', and 'NASDAQ'.

NYSE

Tuesday's Closing
Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

Symbol	Price	Change
IBM	115.25	+0.25
MSFT	42.50	+0.25
ORCL	38.75	+0.25
INTL	10.00	+0.00
DISC	25.00	+0.00
WALD	15.00	+0.00
AMZN	12.00	+0.00
GOOG	18.00	+0.00
MSFT	42.50	+0.25
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ESORTS & GUIDES section listing services like Belle Epoch, Mercedes, Aristocats, and Mystique.

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED section with various classified ads and contact information.

ESORTS & GUIDES section listing services like Munich, Frankfurt, and Zurich.

Large advertisement for the International Herald Tribune subscription, featuring a 50% discount and a deadline to beat.

SPORTS BASKETBALL

By Steve Berkowitz
Washington Post Service

Michigan: All Frosh, All Tough, All the Way?

ATLANTA—Having just watched his team get left in the vapor of a maize and blue exhaust, East Tennessee State's coach, Alan LeForce, was asked what he saw in the future for Michigan's all-freshman starting lineup of Chris Webber, Jalen Rose, Jwan Howard, Jimmy King and Ray Jackson.

"I see one of them with the Chicago Bulls, one of them with the Los Angeles Lakers," LeForce said. "I see about two or three lottery picks. I think in four or five years, we'll look and we'll say, 'Gosh, we played a good basketball team,' because they're all going to be in the NBA."

Then he said, "I wouldn't be surprised if they go to the Final Four" of this year's National Collegiate Athletic Association basketball tournament.

Led by that precocious quintet, known as the Fab Five, Michigan is not only playing well and playing with confidence and purpose, it is facing people to consider what would seem impossible for a team whose pillars

are facing the crucible of NCAA tournament play for the first time.

But if karma counts for anything, Michigan has much in its favor as it prepares for a Southeast Region semifinal Friday in Lexington, Kentucky, against a hard-defending Oklahoma State team that starts four seniors and plays a fifth.

Michigan's run to the 1989 national championship was not supposed to happen either. That team had a rookie coach, Steve Fisher, the Michigan man who the athletic director at the time, Bo Schmebocher, put in charge when Bill Frieder accepted an offer from Arizona State just before the tournament began. That team began with first- and second-round games in Atlanta. And it played its regional semifinal and final games in Lexington. That team also played the semifinals in a domed stadium, Southeast's Kingdom, just as this team would in the Metrodome in Minneapolis.

Fisher insists that it is "an altogether different feeling" this time. But then he adds: "I know what I'm getting into now. At that time, I didn't— and maybe that was good. Maybe I was just dumb enough to allow Glen Rice to lead us to a national championship. Maybe I'll be dumb enough to let Webber and Howard take us down to Lexington for some success."

Webber and Howard have the 6-foot, 9-inch, 240-pound (2.06-meter and 109-kilogram) bodies that make it hard to remember that they have just turned 19. And Webber's exploits on the court make it easy to ask: Could this guy play in the National Basketball Association right now?

He averaged 9.8 rebounds in Big Ten games, making him the first freshman to lead the conference in that category. He also averaged 1.94 steals, making him the first frontcourt player to lead the conference in that category. In addition, he scores 15.4 points per game,

blocks 2.5 shots and carries an attitude that insulates him from outside forces.

"The pressure we put on ourselves—the pressure Jwan puts on me and Jimmy and Jalen and Ray put on me to play well—that's the only pressure we feel," Webber said. "But we have higher expectations than anybody realizes."

The Fab Five arrived in a far from coincidental sequence that was welcome news to Fisher after a 1990-91 season that ended with a 13-14 record and a loss in the first round of the National Invitation Tournament.

First came Howard, who had visited Michigan with King. King was next. Then came Jackson. The coup was completed with Webber, who had nearly committed to Michigan State and made a late visit to Duke, and Rose, a longtime friend of Webber's.

Another important part of the puzzle was Fisher's hiring of Perry Watson as an assistant.

Rose's coach at Detroit's Southwestern High School, where he compiled a 302-34 record in 13 years, Watson served as a bridge between the other coaches and the freshmen.

"They're special," Watson said. "They're special in terms of their talent, but also in terms of their receptiveness to coaching. Some people are talented and they turn off coaching, which stunts their growth. But Jalen and Chris, we go so far back that I think they impacted on the other three to trust in the coaches."

The next problem was getting the freshmen to mesh with Michigan's returning players, four of whom started last season. When Fisher began starting the five freshmen in early February, there was some friction. But as the Wolverines built a 9-2 record in games started by the Fab Five, that dissipated.

"They've done a great job of expanding the circle that initially was built just for them, and they brought 15 people in it," Fisher said. Last

year's starters "would like to be getting more minutes, but they're happy to be in the round of 16."

And Howard blithely said he saw no reason for nervousness to get in the way of further advancement. "In high school, we've been through the same thing," he told a large group of reporters. "It's only that there are more of you now."

Michigan also has been through a lot recently, from an impressive, nationally televised 85-85 overtime loss to Duke in December to a disappointing 96-78 loss at Wisconsin in February.

But the game that seemed to be the turning point was a 77-66 loss at Ohio State on March 3. The Wolverines led for most of the game and were ahead with about five minutes to play when three turnovers in 33 seconds helped Ohio State score six game-turning points.

"That was when we made the realization about the toughness you have to have," Webber said. "They have not lost since."

"I knew these kids were capable," Watson said. "It was just when. Was it going to be this year, next year or the following year? But I started seeing little signs and I said, 'Hey, it could happen this year.'"

SIDELINES

6-10 Year Term Sought for Tyson

INDIANAPOLIS (AP)—The state will ask that Mike Tyson be sentenced to six to 10 years in prison and pay the maximum \$30,000 fine for his convictions on rape and related charges.

Marion County Prosecutor Jeffrey Modisett, in an interview published in Tuesday's editions of The Indianapolis Star, also said the prosecution would ask Marion Superior Court Judge Patricia J. Gifford to order the former heavyweight champion to pay prosecution and related costs up to \$150,000.

Tyson, convicted of one count of rape and two counts of criminal deviate conduct, will be sentenced by Gifford on Thursday. He could receive a maximum of 60 years in prison for the three counts.

Police Meet With 3 Mets' Lawyers

PORT ST. LUCIE, Florida (NYT)—Members of the Port St. Lucie Police Department have met for the first time with lawyers representing the three players for the New York Mets who were named here in a rape complaint this month.

In the meeting, which lasted about an hour Monday, members of the police department outlined what they might need from the suspects to complete their investigation by the end of this week.

Among those needs, said Lieutenant Scott Bartal, might be blood samples and statements from the players. He added that David Morgan, an assistant state attorney in whose office the meeting was held, asked that the players "be ready to answer to those needs by Wednesday."

Vincent Urges San Jose: Take Giants

SAN JOSE, California (AP)—Commissioner Fay Vincent has urged San Jose voters to approve building a stadium to lure the San Francisco Giants south because "baseball is beautiful" and their present ballpark is not.

"The San Francisco team cannot play in Candlestick much longer," Vincent said Monday before attending a \$1,000-a-plate luncheon for a pro-San Jose stadium group. "The fans have to be the hardest fans in baseball. I was there last July and the people were in parks."

"The Giants are going to play somewhere else," he said. "Candlestick is not habitable. It is not a hospitable place for baseball."

For the Record

Oswaldo Basgal, coach of UEFA Cup semifinalist Genoa, will quit and move to Internazionale at the end of the Italian soccer season to be close to his family in Verona, the club said Tuesday.

Kim Yong Kang of South Korea retained his WBA flyweight title Tuesday by knocking out Filipino challenger Jonathan Penales in the sixth round in Seoul.

Hakeem Olajuwon has been suspended indefinitely by the Houston Rockets, who accuse the six-time All-Star center of failing to suit up after a doctor cleared him to play. Olajuwon's agent said he planned to file a grievance against the Rockets after further talks with the NBA Players Association.

Ron Lapointe, the former coach of the NHL Quebec Nordiques, died Monday after a four-year battle with cancer. He was 42.



Virginia's Bryant Stith got by Tennessee's Carlos Groves, but missed the lay-up and hurt his shoulder.

Kentucky's Life After Scandal

Probation Allowed the Home-Grown Talent to Thrive

By George Vecsey
New York Times Service

WORCESTER, Massachusetts

— In that first season, the air-freight packages would be sealed onto the court by opposing fans, a graphic reminder that Kentucky was on major probation.

"Monopoly money, phony money," John Pelphrey recalled. "You had to have a sense of humor about it."

The tamis hurt everybody at Kentucky, especially Pelphrey, Richie Farmer and Daren Feldhaus, three freshmen from rural Kentucky who had been persuaded to come to the school to play or sit on the bench, but not to be ridiculed.

That was three seasons ago, and Kentucky is on its way back from disgrace now.

Allowed into the national tournament for the first time in four years, the Wildcats advanced to the regionals by outrunning and outgunning Iowa State, 106-98, on Sunday.

By winning, the Wildcats extended the 39-year broadcasting career of Caswood Ledford for at least another game. All over the Commonwealth of Kentucky, life tends to slow down considerably while the Wildcats are playing and Ledford is barking into the mike.

"There are two kinds of fans," says Rick Pitino, the New Yorker who is still bemused at the frenzy for the sport he coaches. "There are fans like Knicks fans, who have other interests, maybe the theater, maybe books, restaurants. And there are Rangers and Providence fans, who care about nothing else. Oh, sure, God and family and that kind of thing."

What kind of fans are Kentucky fans? Pitino smiled and said, "Like Rangers and Providence fans."

The call of the Wildcats is so great that all-state players are pressured into enrolling at Kentucky even if they have no realistic chance of playing.

They become the Kentucky version of the vestal virgins of more primitive societies, raised to be sacrificed for the communal good.

With eyes wide open and filled with realistic zeal, Farmer, Pelphrey and Feldhaus came to Kentucky just in time to play on the worst Kentucky team in the modern era: 13 victories, 19 losses.

The school was already banned from postseason play because of recruiting violations, the most publicized of which was an air-freight envelope that had apparently come

apart in an airport, with bills fluttering out, presumably sent by a Kentucky assistant to the father of a recruit.

There were other disgraces, and the most enduring basketball program in the country began coming apart.

"Teams would come in thinking, 'This is the one chance to beat Kentucky,'" Pelphrey said with disdain.

Pelphrey, rail thin with pointy ears protruding below a reddish crewcut, looking like Wildcat players from 50 years ago, hails from the town of Paintsville in eastern Kentucky, not too far from Butcher Holler, home of Loretta Lynn.

In 1987, he had been named Mr. Basketball, the ultimate honor for a Kentucky high-school player.

The next year, Richie Farmer, from the gritty coal town of Manchester in eastern Kentucky, was named Mr. Basketball. When he was young, he had made the pilgrimage north to Lexington whenever somebody came up with Wildcat tickets.

"Going to Kentucky was a dream of mine," Farmer said. "I felt I could play at this level, but it turned out otherwise, that would have been all right."

Daren Feldhaus, from Maysville in Mason County, had ties to Wildcat basketball. His father and his high-school coach, Allen Feldhaus, had played for Adolph Rupp from 1960 to 1962.

These three freshmen had no sense of humor about losing, but something good came out of it for these three Kentucky boys, after Eddie Sutton left.

In Sutton's place came Rick Pitino, a man known as "the Knicks' coach," entrusted with rebuilding Wildcat basketball.

"These three kids had been led to believe they could not play at Kentucky," Pitino recalled. "Their self-esteem was as low as I've ever seen."

"When I said we were going to press for 94 feet, they didn't think they could do it. That wasn't their style. To be honest, if it hadn't been Kentucky, I don't think they would have stayed. But they didn't want to be part of the memory of the Scarlet P on their chest, you know, Probation. The bad thing was, these kids were not responsible for it. They didn't get a cup of coffee out of it."

These three Kentucky boys do not concede they would not have been regulars at Kentucky, but they admit they got most of a chance when the blue-chip recruits began scattering.

The three Kentucky boys worked with Rock Oliver, the strength coach. They ran the track. They took the places on the court that out-of-state players would have held. And they valued those places because they had grown up listening to tales of Groza and Beard, Adolph Rupp and Joe B. Hall.

"With these guys, you'd say, 'Run through a brick wall, and they would say, 'How many times do we have, Coach?'" said Pitino, who then added an observation from his Big East and professional experience: "With somebody like Derrick Coleman, it's, 'Well, maybe I'll walk around it awhile.'"

Pitino used the blood loyalty of the Kentucky boys as the mortar of his new program, bringing in talent like Jamal Mashburn from New York. His last years were 14-14 and 22-6 in the last two years of probation.

This year the Wildcats are 28-6, and running.

On Sunday the three Kentuckians had 45 of the Wildcats' points. And maybe they would have settled for none of the points, if the Wildcats had won. Earlier in the week, Pelphrey was asked why he turned down offers from other schools. He replied, "Where else is there to play?"

In Kentucky, they mean it.

SCOREBOARD

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE			
Atlantic Division	W	L	Pct
New York	42	25	.625
Boston	39	28	.582
New Jersey	31	37	.450
Orlando	21	47	.304
Philadelphia	21	48	.304
Washington	20	49	.290
Charlotte	17	52	.243

Central Division				
W	L	Pct	GB	
Chicago	35	31	.529	
Chicago	31	35	.469	1 1/2
Indiana	24	42	.363	8 1/2
Atlanta	23	43	.347	9
Memphis	22	44	.330	9 1/2
Charlotte	22	44	.330	9 1/2

WESTERN CONFERENCE				
Midwest Division				
W	L	Pct	GB	
Utah	45	28	.614	
San Antonio	42	31	.571	1 1/2
Houston	37	36	.500	6 1/2
Dallas	35	38	.479	8 1/2
Denver	27	46	.369	16 1/2
Minnesota	17	56	.233	26 1/2

Pacific Division				
W	L	Pct	GB	
Portland	48	26	.646	
Golden State	44	30	.593	1 1/2
Phoenix	42	32	.569	3 1/2
Seattle	30	44	.405	15 1/2
L.A. Clippers	27	47	.363	18 1/2
L.A. Lakers	25	49	.338	20 1/2
Sacramento	22	47	.319	23 1/2

MONDAY'S RESULTS			
Charlotte	91	87	34-128
New Jersey	95	82	33-129
CHI 74.57-10.24, Johnson 19-14-34, Curry 9-12-22; Coleman 14-10-43, Petrovic 19-2-4			
22, Robinson 14-10-43, Johnson 10, New York 91-87 (Dudley 15, Smith 13), Charlotte 91-87 (Johnson 10, New Jersey 25, Coleman 6)			
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Philadelphia 100-87-28-81			
Philadelphia 10-29-33-30, Curran 14-2-4			
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OBSERVER

The Decline of Scandal

By Russell Baker
NEW YORK — I can't decide which line to take toward England's scandalous royals. The newsmen in me clamor for shrieks of "Shame!" and "Civilization is finished!" And why not? Exclamation marks sell newspapers.

tion marks of delicious indiscretions among the royals. Texas! Texas, for Heaven's sake! Reader, are you aware of the unutterable contempt that floods the soul of the typical proper Englishman when he thinks of Texas? It's not bad enough that the average Texan is richer than the entire British government; no, he also speaks in a loud, braying Texas accent.

Some Russian Writers Miss Bad Old Days

By Celestine Bohlen
New York Times Service
MOSCOW — Back in the old days, when the Soviet government was still propping up an official cultural establishment, Lev Novogrudsky used to spend three months a year in various retreats that belonged to the Union of Soviet Writers.



he, locked in heavy competition for a shrinking market.
Both Russia's PEN-Center and the literary group April, a liberal offshoot of the Writers' Union, have issued impassioned appeals to President Boris N. Yeltsin, calling for the government to step in and help save Russian literature and culture from death by free market.

Yeltsin, Mayor Gavril K. Popov of Moscow, and other politicians now in power.
"Most of the 10,000 members of the old Writers' Union lived relatively well in the old system. Litfund ran the Houses of Creativity, and distributed dachas, or summer homes, as well as apartments in Moscow. There was also a Litfund clinic and kindergarten, both considered top-class, and a restaurant that had a good and ample menu at reasonable prices, and trips abroad for a few politically reliable writers.

young people in the restaurant, but no writers. And the bill for two, without any drinks, came to 125 rubles. There is a writers' menu for 15 rubles, but it is available only two hours out of the day.
With contracts from foreign publishers and Russia's hunting newcomers, some Russian writers have managed to maintain old standards, keeping dachas given them by Litfund in prestigious suburbs of Moscow like Peredelkino. Foreigners or foreign organizations have paid for travel abroad by some writers, trips that are far too expensive for the average writer without such contacts. Yet in general, even the Russian elite today is having a hard time maintaining old luxuries, given the rate of inflation.

PEOPLE

Springsteen and Sony Cautiously Test Market

Maybe Sony Corp. doesn't trust anyone under 42. Hedging its bets on whether Bruce Springsteen will appeal to an audience younger than himself, it is reportedly shipping only a limited number of copies of his two new albums, "Human Touch" and "Lucky Town," scheduled for release March 30. "They're going to put out a million of each so that there's no oversaturation. They would like to avoid the perception that the records are not selling," said one industry source.

What do Natalie Cole, Mickey Mantle, Secretary of State James Baker 3d, General H. Norman Schwarzkopf and Connie Chung have in common? They are all nominees for the 1992 Ellis Island Medal of Honor. "These outstanding Americans represent the ethnic diversity of our nation and exemplify the hard work, love and values that have made us special," William Fugate, chairman of the National Ethnic Coalition of Organizations, said. Other nominees include: Phil Donahue, Keith Carradine, Gay Talese, Arnold Schwarzenegger, Olympia Dukakis and Elle Wiesel.

Magic Johnson's wife says she never considered leaving him after he learned he is infected with the AIDS virus. "We've been together off and on for 14 years and the love that we've built up over that time period is what I hold onto. To say that he was not a hard thing to do," Earletha Johnson told Ebony magazine in her first interview since the basketball superstar retired Nov. 7. Mrs. Johnson is six months pregnant. She said she has twice tested negative for the AIDS virus.

Dick Gregory, the comedian turned diet guru, spent six hours in jail in St. Louis after a grocery clerk accused him of stealing a \$10 jar of bee-pollen capsules. Police said the clerk reconsidered his identification of Gregory as a shoplifter after Gregory, 59, asked him, "Do you know who I am?" But even after being told he was free to go, police said, Gregory continued to berate them. "We had no choice but to arrest him," Lieutenant Russell Smith said. Gregory said the police cursed him first. He was given a summons for disturbing the peace.

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